



Today's  
Advertisement.

VICTORIA PRECEPTORY  
AND PRIORY.

A REGULAR MEETING of the VICTORIA PRECEPTORY will be held in the FREE-MASONS' HALL, Zealand Street, TO-NIGHT, the 26th inst., at 8.30 for 9 p.m., precisely. Visiting Sir Knights are cordially invited to attend.

Hongkong, 26th February, 1898. [126]

THEATRE ROYAL,

CITY HALL

THE HONGKONG

A MATEUR DRAMATIC CLUB  
WILL GIVE A  
THIRD AND FINAL PERFORMANCE

OF  
"THE DUCHESS OF BAYSWATER & CO."

AND  
"A PANTOMIME REHEARSAL,"

TO-NIGHT,

(SATURDAY), the 26th February, 1898.

Curtain rises at 9 P.M. precisely.

PRICES.....\$3, \$2, & \$1

Half price to the Fit for Soldiers, Sailors, and Police in Uniform.

SEATS can be booked at the THEATRE on and after THURSDAY, the 24th February. Booking Office OPEN from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M. Last Train quarter of an hour after fall of curtain.

E. W. MITCHELL,  
Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, 16th February, 1898. [128]

THEATRE ROYAL

CITY HALL

THE BROUGH COMEDY COMPANY,  
Under the direction of  
MR. ROBERT BROUGH.

GRAND OPENING NIGHT

ON

SATURDAY, the 5th March, 1898.

"SOWING THE WIND."

DRESSES CIRCUS.....\$3

FRONT STALLS.....\$3

STALLS.....\$2

BACK SEATS.....\$1

Plan now OPEN at the ROBINSON Piano Co.,

Hongkong, 26th February, 1898. [127]

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY,  
LIMITED.

FOR TAKAO.

THE Company's Steamship

"FOOCHO U."

Captain Blackbourne, will be despatched as

above on MONDAY, the 26th instant at 3 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,  
Agents.

Hongkong, 26th February, 1898. [126]

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION  
COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR TIENSIN (RECT).

THE Company's Steamship

"LOKSANG."

TO THURSDAY, the 27th March, at 4 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHEWS & Co.,  
General Managers.

Hongkong, 26th February, 1898. [124]

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY,  
LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND TAIWANFOO.

THE Company's Chartered Steamship

"NANYANG."

Captain Lehmann, will be despatched for the

above Ports on TUESDAY, the 1st March,  
at Daylight.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DOUGLAS LAPRAK & Co.,  
General Managers.

Hongkong, 26th February, 1898. [125]

THE CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION  
COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL AND  
SINGAPORE.

THE Company's Steamship

"OANFA."

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees

of Goods are hereby informed that their Goods

are being landed at their risk into the Godowns

of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and

Godown Company, Kowloon, whence delivery

may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods

have left the Godowns, and all Claims must be

sent to the Office of the Undersigned before

Noon on the 4th March or they will not be

examined.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to

be left in the Godowns, where they will be

examined on FRIDAY, the 4th March,

at 4 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected, and any

Goods remaining in the Godowns after the 4th

instant will be subject to rent.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.,  
Agents.

Hongkong, 26th February, 1898. [126]

Intimations.

NOTICE.

THE BEST PREVENTIVE OF ALL  
INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

"JEYES  
FLUID"  
THE BEST  
DISINFECTANT

AVOID ALL RISK OF OUTBREAK BY  
ITS USE.

W. G. HUMPHREYS & Co.,  
Bank Buildings.

Hongkong, 26th March, 1898. [127]

THE LEADING CATERERS:

COMPARE OUR

ENU BILLIARD TABLES and

LIQUORS to all others.

THE GRILL ROOM

Hongkong, 18th September, 1897. [128]

Intimations.

DAKIN, CRICKSHANK &  
COMPANY,  
VICTORIA DISPENSARY,  
HONGKONG.

AERATED WATERS.

SIMPLE AERATED WATER.

SODA-WATER.

LEMONADE.

GINGER ALE.

SARSAPARILLA.

R ASPBERRYADE, &c.

table loss of India. They would provide remunerative employment for officials; they would afford scope for the disbursement of French national funds; they would lead to the manufacture of bushels of confidential documents, strategic secrets, etc., to be sold by military officers to foreign Governments. The great French nation has a wonderful amount of money; the fool and his money are soon parted.

The spirit in which the suggestion has been made is quite captivating in its magnificence. Says the *Amur*:

These points would serve admirably as coaling stations and bases of operation for cruisers destined to prey on the commerce of the China ports.

How nice! Meaning British trade, of course. And what would we be doing all the time? *Suvarn*, *Duplex*, and their kind, in all ages of French history, have performed brilliant feats of this kind, trying to wreck British commerce; and what did it cost France? We deeply deplore the circumstances that compelled us to crush France several times, and strip her of her proudest possessions; but the circumstances were not of our making, and if we must do the same again, we must. Prey on, Messieurs, and Heaven help you!

Hongkong, 1st March, 1897. [129]

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

SUBSCRIBERS TO "THE HONGKONG  
TELEGRAPH" ARE MOST REVERENTLY  
REMINDED THAT ALL SUBSCRIPTIONS  
MUST BE PAID IN ADVANCE.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,  
LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

WINES & SPIRITS.

ALL these are selected by our London House, bought direct at first hand, imported in wood and bottled by ourselves, thus saving all intermediate profits, and enabling us to supply the best growths at MODERATE PRICES.

PRICE-LISTS, with Full Details, to be had on Application.

PORT after removal should be rested a month before use. When required for drinking at once it should be ordered to be decanted at the Dispensary before being sent out.

SHERRY.—Excellent Dinner and After Dinner Wines of very superior Vintages. All are true Xeres Wines.

CLARET.—Our Claret, including the lowest priced, are guaranteed to be the genuine product of the juice of the grape and are not artificially made from raisins and currants, as is generally the case with Chinese.

BRANDY.—All our Brandy is guaranteed to be pure Cognac, the difference in price being merely a question of age and vintage.

WHISKY.—All our Whisky is of excellent quality and of greater age than most brands in the market. The SCOTCH WHISKY marked "E" is universally popular, and is pronounced by the best local connoisseurs to be superior to any other brand in the Hongkong market.

We only guarantee our Wines and Spirits to be genuine when bought direct from us in the Colony or from our authorised Agents at the Coast Ports.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,  
THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY,  
Hongkong, 8th December, 1897.

DEATH.

At Hsien-chien, province of Shantung, on the 1st of February, ASHLEY RODGERS, son of Rev. C. W. and Anna S. Pratt, aged 53 years.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1898.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

The sharp case is over at last, for which

(with all other mercies) we are truly thankful. It was a case of great interest, because many people deal in shares and are in the habit of being careless and then suspicious. But it is not a case which can be profitably thrashed out any further in print. It teaches us nothing new; only a few old lessons, which have been well known from time immemorial but will never be learnt between this and doomsday.

We may sum up the lessons briefly thus:

As long as money exists, and as long as

there are joint-stock companies, shares

will be bought and sold by speculators for

rise and fall, and legislation cannot do

more than check extreme forms of share

speculation. Men who leave their inter-

ests in the hands of others, without ever

troubling much about the accounts, can

never be quite sure that everything is

correct. When suspicion arises, as it often

does with or without cause, it is easy to

fancy the proofs are complete when they

are not. To reopen a closed account is

an expensive process of law, and law is a

costly and unprofitable luxury. And that is about all.

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NEWS BY THE CANADIAN MAIL.

This constant increase in the number of ports, and still more constant increase in the volume of merchandise to be dealt with, has necessarily entailed a corresponding strengthening of the personnel of the Customs Service; and that the result is that while 1,000 odd men, 1860, Chinese and Foreign, were found sufficient to carry on the work of the various Custom Houses in 1860, it had become necessary to raise that number to 1,018, in 1870, to 2,013 in 1882, and to 4,380 in 1890. This steady expansion in the number of establishments and in the personnel unavoidably entailed a corresponding growth in expenditure, to meet which additions to the allowances granted by Imperial Edict for the maintenance of the Service have been applied for and sanctioned. But these larger allowances have only been sufficient to pay the salaries of the additional men who had to be engaged to deal with the augmented work; they have not permitted of any increase being made in the remuneration of the various grades. It has consequently resulted that the salaries of Commissioners and of subordinates remain now what they were 30 years ago; or if they have been changed, they have been lowered not raised.

In those 30 years, however—but especially during the last 15—very important economic changes have taken place. The values of silver and gold have so far diverged that while in 1860 only 3½ Taels, 3½ were required, to purchase 1½ T. 3½ were necessary; in 1886, 4½; in 1890, 5½; and a few weeks ago less than 3½ were requisite. In 1860 the gold value of the Taels had fallen close on 50 per cent, and 50 per cent in the last year alone. Now foreign, gold in China, must live largely on foreign food and wear foreign clothes, and the bulk of their expenses have to be met in gold or its silver equivalent. The result is that Juniors not only have no surplus from their pay to lay aside, but can with great difficulty meet the expenses of bare living. They must spend, instead of laying by, the allowances of a year's pay turned at fixed periods in the reliving of pensions granted by other Governments. Thus they can make no provision against sickness or old age. The position of seniors of 35 or 30 years' service is even more deplorable: they have children who must be sent home to be educated and, while living themselves in China where their work is, they have to maintain an establishment abroad—a necessity which it was possible to meet in former days, but which at the existing rates of exchange the pay is quite inadequate to bear the expense of. Hence circumstances over which they have no control have forced them into the position that they must act in a manner which entails considerable expense in gold, and yet that their silver pay, even after so many years of faithful and loyal service, is inadequate to support that expense. Rata is now starting them in the face.

Governments like those of India, Singapore, and Hongkong, which have a silver currency, and all public companies and even private firms in the Far East whose transactions are in silver, have, year after year, recognised the hardships entailed on their employees by the depreciation of silver, and have, in consequence, either increased the pay of their employees or have allowed them to draw a portion of their silver pay in gold at a rate far above the market rate. In the case of banks and mercantile houses this has been done in spite of increased competition having forced them to reduce their commissions and profits. The Hongkong Government has not only granted an increase in silver of 50 per cent, but has also allowed a certain portion of that pay, thus increased, to be drawn at 3½ to the dollar, while the market value of the dollar is less than 2½. As the Inspector-General, sympathising with the distresses of the Service, had stated some years ago that the Chinese Government was acquainted with the embarrassments caused to the Customs staff by the fall in silver, the Vice Consul felt confident that that Government would give the matter its careful consideration and accord them relief by treating them with no less liberality and justice than had been shown by Foreign Governments and public companies to their employees. Confident in this hope the Customs Service refrained from pressing their claim to indemnification on the Chinese Government. Suddenly, trouble arose between Japan and China, and when that ended in enormous indemnities having to be paid to Japan, the Service, mindful of the Government's difficulties, decided that it ought not to increase those difficulties by pressing claims on an already largely depleted exchequer. But since then the evils have been so greatly aggravated—silver, as compared with gold, having again fallen, over 30 per cent—that the members of the Service can no longer refrain from respectfully presenting their claim for consideration.

The salaries of the foreign members of the Service were originally based on an exchange rate of 6½, £d. to the Taels. They have gradually depreciated until they now represent little more than one-third of their initial value. We do not ask that they shall be restored to the old rate, though we hope that this may be done eventually. We merely ask that the Government will grant us such a revision of our pay as will enable us to live reputably and free from harassing anxiety, to educate our children, and make some provision against sickness and old age. To this end we venture to propose that the Government should follow the example of the Government of India, which, collecting its revenues in silver, has granted to the services, civil and military, a Compensation Allowance based on a fixed rate of 1½, £d. to the Taels (1½, three-fourths of the original value of the sum of 2½), and grant us a similar allowance with a fixed rate of 3½ to the Hekuan Taels (1½, three-fourths of the original basis of 6½, £d. to the Taels). The amount of the Compensation Allowance to be issued would increase or decrease with the fall or rise of exchange, and would disappear entirely when the taels became worth 4½.

It should also be pointed out that this decline in the gold value of silver, while it is working ruin to the Customs Service, is at the same time assisting to rapidly build up China's commerce and poor wealth into the country. It is given quantity of silk or skins which was sold abroad a few years ago for £100 can now be sold for £7. It stands to reason that foreign countries can afford to purchase more now than they could then; and as the £100 realised in 1860 may, for which the goods now sell, represent 150, £100, the result is that the Chinese products have evidently considerably increased. There is thus a direct incentive to trade at both ends of the line. The result of this condition of things is shown by the fact that while the Foreign trade of China only increased 20 per cent during the 20 years prior to 1880, during the 10 years since then—the period during which the decline in the gold value of silver has become most accentuated—that trade has increased no less than 100 per cent. Moreover, the dearth of gold and cheapness of silver has the inevitable result of increasing the cost of China's Foreign products, e.g., cotton cloth, as compared with that of similar Chinese products. Hence factories are being erected everywhere in China. These give employment to tens of thousands of workmen, raise the current rates of wages, and increase the wealth of the country. Such, then, being the case, the numbers of the Customs Service are related that once these facts have been brought to the notice of the Chinese Government, it will not fail to act in accordance with the very conditions which are so rapidly increasing the wealth of the country, and the welfare of its people.

Cavendish will take with him 400 armed men and a number of rapid-firing guns. As his objective point is the junction of the White Nile and the Sobat river at Sobat, the purpose of the expedition, it will readily be seen, is to cut off the French from Fashoda, which is only a short distance north of Sobat.

Possibly Mr. Cavendish may be able to take advantage of the new treaty with King Menelik and get a short cut through Abyssinia. While Mr. Cavendish is personally defraying the cost of the expedition, it is known that he has been in frequent communication with the Marquis of Salisbury through the Duke of Devonshire, so it is safe to say the expedition is under government auspices.

BRITISH POLICY IN CHINA.

Following closely upon Mr. Balfour's pronouncement at Manchester, we have an even more emphatic declaration, this week, by Sir Michael Hicks Beach, that the Government are "absolutely determined at whatever cost, even—and he wished to speak plainly—if necessary at the cost of war, that the door (of China) shall not be shut against us." The word is one which statesmen usually hold in reserve, and particularly so cautious and prudent a man as the Chancellor of the Exchequer, preferring to trust to more diplomatic language. The assurance that a certain course will be regarded as unfriendly is sufficient, usually, to produce its effect. If it has been thought necessary, in the present instance, to be more explicit, the purpose must presumably be that no irretrievable step shall be taken in the dark. Regard for "face" is not confined to China, though the expression used may not be the same in the West; but plain-speaking may sometimes prevent an act from which it would be difficult to recoil. The situation must be read by the light of the telegrams from Peking—though the same Cabinet Minister who sent them may not be exactly accurate—giving an outline of the terms. Sir Claude Macdonald has been authorised to propose Great Britain will lead China £12,000,000 at 4 per cent, on condition that Ta-ien-pan, Sia-guin, and Nanning are opened as treaty ports that the Yangtze valley shall never be subjected to the influence of a foreign Power, and that the Burma railway be prolonged into Yunnan. China is disposed to agree, but afraid of Russia; and a nation which felt unable to resist the landing of 600 German sailors at Kiao-chow can hardly be blamed for shrinking from the more imminent pressure of Russia in the north. Sir Michael's speech might tend to reassure a Court familiar with European political east; for it is difficult to perceive in the protest which France and Russia are said to have lodged, any other than a preconception in favour of the policy to which Great Britain demurs. So long as Ta-ien-pan is a Chinese port; so long as Nanning is merely a Chinese inland town—the Russian and French sphere of influence might be extended to embrace them. While practically annexing the Hainan-chang and Tai-ku-hai, the Cassini Convention left China a chance of salvation in Shing-hing; but it would be too much to expect that the thought of rounding off Manchuria by its eventual incorporation was absent from the programme. Russian diplomacy is taciturn, and *laissez faire* rather than declares. France, at any rate the French Colonial party, leaves nothing to be guessed. There has been for years a clear indication of desire to treat the provinces adjacent to Tong-king as a French preserve. The hostility shown in the opening of the West River was an expression of hysterical resentment in the foreign and colonial offices beginning to see daylight through the darkness which has long been enveloping the far East, West Africa, the upper Nile and India. Unless signs fail and information from the best informed circles is to the effect that the Chinese Government was acquainted with the embarrassments caused to the Customs staff by the fall in silver, the Vice Consul felt confident that that Government would give the matter its careful consideration and accord them relief by treating them with no less liberality and justice than had been shown by Foreign Governments and public companies to their employees. The Sultan will eventually yield.

LONDON, Jan. 29th.

The Sultan is much exercised regarding the governorship of the island of Crete, and has repeatedly telegraphed to the Czar on the subject, to which the Czar yesterday referred, through the Russian embassy here, adhering positively to the nomination of Prince George of Greece, which, it is said, is according to the promise his majesty made to the Dergah Committee. Italy has endorsed the candidature of Prince George. Palace officials are much depressed. It is expected that the Sultan will eventually yield.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 29th.

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LONDON, Jan. 29th.

After an unusually prolonged period of extreme tension, all signs point to an early improvement in, if not a complete solution of, the various international political problems agitating the nerves of Great Britain. The foreign and colonial offices are beginning to see daylight through the darkness which has long been enveloping the far East, West Africa, the upper Nile and India. Unless signs fail and information from the best informed circles is to the effect that the Chinese Government was acquainted with the embarrassments caused to the Customs staff by the fall in silver, the Vice Consul felt confident that that Government would give the matter its careful consideration and accord them relief by treating them with no less liberality and justice than had been shown by Foreign Governments and public companies to their employees. The Sultan will eventually yield.

So far as China is concerned this view, in accordance with the speech of Mr. Curzon, the Parliamentary Secretary for the Foreign Office, at Bolton on Tuesday, and the reported acceptance of the British loan, is generally regarded as correct. Mr. Curzon foreshadowed the probable success of the loan negotiations, the achievement of Great Britain's purpose in keeping the ports free to the whole world, and the maintenance of treaty rights whereby "spheres of influence are rendered impossible." The Russian proposal of a loan on the same terms Great Britain was not taken seriously. It is understood that she had not the money herself without drawing upon her war reserve funds.

Franco is really showing less inclination to burn her fingers in a game in which, even if successful, Russia would be the only game, while Germany appears to have set completely aside to the British side. Throughout the situation has never been so alarming as when the revolutionists attempted to print it. Hence the Czar's peaceful assurances and Lord George Hamilton's statement in his speech on Tuesday, that relations with Russia were entirely satisfactory, are not surprising.

Turing to West Africa an official of the Colonial Office informs the Associated Press that the impossibility of securing witnesses from the West Coast earlier is the reason for the delay in the Paris negotiations. Some of the most important witnesses arrived only last week, and they are now in Paris. Thus far, all the British demands have been conceded nominally and "provisionally, pending the result of the convention," but Mr. Chamberlain is perfectly satisfied that the British claims will be upheld, and that the French will be confined westward of a line prolonged from the present Lagos-Dakotom frontier to the Niger to Say.

In the meantime he does not propose to risk being caught napping by a probable adverse decision of the convention, so he is putting troops and supplies to the front as rapidly as possible. A new regiment of 3,000 men has been enrolled at Ibadan during the last few weeks, and detachments will be sent to the front as soon as the men become efficient.

In regard to the Upper Nile, the interesting news which Mr. Curzon dropped on Thursday to the effect that the ratification of the treaty between Great Britain and King Menelik of Abyssinia has been exchanged and that the government hopes shortly to accredit representatives at the Abyssinian court, has given the greatest satisfaction as helping to solve the question of the Upper Nile. The terms of the treaty will not be divulged until it is presented to Parliament, but the hints dropped at the Colonial Office indicate that the agreement is based on the principle that friendly Abyssinia on the Upper Nile is preferable to hostile France. Therefore, King Menelik will be allowed to gratify his ambitions in the equatorial hinterland in a manner not interfering with the Anglo-Egyptian planks.

As King Menelik is a trader as well as a warrior, the agreement also contemplates assistance in opening up the country, and it is understood the British will acquire the right to traverse Abyssinia and other advantages which will become apparent as soon as Kharoum is recaptured.

In the meantime young Henry Cavendish, a distant relative of the Duke of Devonshire, is preparing to start again for equatorial Africa, accompanied by Lieut. Andrews, eight British officers and Mr. Dodson, who was the companion to Dr. Donaldson Smith, the American explorer.

Cavendish will take with him 400 armed men

and a number of rapid-firing guns. As his

objective point is the junction of the White Nile

NOTANDA.

CALENDAR.

FEBRUARY.  
Metereological means based on ten years' observations to 1893.

Barometer ..... 30.141

Thermometer ..... 57.3

Humidity ..... 79.0

Rainfall ..... 1.76

TO-DAY.

WEATHER REPORT.

On date ..... On date

Barometer ..... 30.15

Thermometer ..... 61

Humidity ..... 65

Rainfall ..... 0

TO-DAY.

Saturday, 26th February, 1898.

Chinese—8th of 2nd moon of 24th year of K'uei-ku.

Jewish—5th Adar, 5658.

Mohammedan—4th Shawall, 1315.

Sun—Rises ..... Chr. 11 mts.

Sets ..... Chr. 46 mts.

High water—Morning ..... Chr. 30 mts.

Afternoon ..... Chr. 11 mts.

Low water—Morning ..... Chr. 46 mts.

Afternoon ..... Chr. 8 mts.

ANNIVERSARIES.

1841—The Bogue Forts destroyed by Sir Gordon Bremer.

1845—Alexander III., Emperor of Russia, born.

1846—French Republic proclaimed.

1852—Loss of H.M.S. *Irishman*.

1871—Peace signed between Germany and France.

1874—Hongkong Police built burnt.

1880—Marriage of the Emperor of China.

1890—A body of Chinese troops lost their Colonel and 200 men in an engagement with Formosan savages.

1897—Construction of the Woosung Railway commenced.

TO-MORROW.

Sunday, 27th February, 1898.

Chinese—9th of 2nd moon of 24th year of K'uei-ku.

Jewish—5th Adar, 5658.

Mohammedan—5th Shawall, 1315.

Sun—Rises ..... Chr. 15 mts.

Sets ..... Chr. 47 mts.

High water—Morning ..... Chr. 15 mts.

Afternoon ..... Chr. 40 mts.

Low water—Morning ..... Chr. 6 mts.

Afternoon ..... Chr. 15 mts.

ANNIVERSARIES.

1842—The establishment of the Superintendent of Trade removed from Macao to Hongkong.

1853—End of the Kaffir War. British Kaffiria annexed.

1876—Treaty of peace between Japan and Korea.

1879—The barge *Forget-me-not* lost in Chefoo harbour.

1880—British defeated at Majuba Hill.

1882—A farewell banquet given to Sir J. Pepe Hennessy by the Tong Wa Hospital Committee.

1887—Evacuation of Port Hamilton by the British.

1897—Indian Relief Works supporting 3,141,000 persons.

CHURCH SERVICES.

St. John's Cathedral—Communion, 7 a.m.

Matins, 11 a.m. Evensong, 5.45 p.m.

Roman Catholic Cathedral—Mass at 6 a.m., 7 a.m., 8 a.m. and 9.30 a.m. Benediction, 5 p.m.

Union Church—Services, 11 a.m. and 6 p.m.

German Bethesda Chapel, West Point—Morning Service, 11 a.m.

St. Francis' Church, Wan-chai—Mass (Chin.), 6 a.m. (Port), 7.30 a.m. Benediction, 5 p.m.

St. Joseph's Church, Garden Road—Morning Service (English), 9 a.m.

St. Anthony's Chapel, West Point—Mass, 8 a.m.

Wesleyan Methodist Church—Services, 10.30 a.m. and 5.45 p.m.

St. Peter's Seamen's Church—11 a.m. and 6.30 p.m.

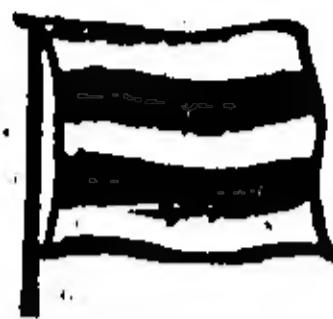
SHIPPING AND MAIL NEWS.

MAILS D

Intimations.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.)



PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

STEAMERS.	DESTINATIONS.	SAILING DATES.
WAKASA MARU.....	YOKOHAMA, KOBE and MOJI.....	WEDNESDAY, 9th March, 11 A.M.
J. B. McMillan.....	MARSEILLES, LONDON, and ANTWERP, VIA SINGAPORE (Transhipping Cargo for JAVA PORTS), PENANG, COLOMBO and PORT SAID.	THURSDAY, 17th March, 11 A.M.
TOSA MARU.....	CO. HILLCOST.....	THURSDAY, 17th March, 11 A.M.
YAMAGUCHI MARU.....	KOBE and YOKOHAMA.....	THURSDAY, 17th March, 11 A.M.
IDZUMI MARU.....	BOMBAY, VIA SINGAPORE (Transhipping Cargo for JAVA PORTS), and COLOMBO.....	TUESDAY, 22nd March, at Noon.
KANAGAWA MARU.....	KOBE and YOKOHAMA.....	WEDNESDAY, 23rd March, 11 A.M.
RIKU MARU.....	SEATTLE, WASH., via KOBE and YOKOHAMA.....	THURSDAY, 24th March, 11 A.M.

\* Through Passenger Tickets and Bills of Lading issued for the Principal Cities in the United States, Canada and Europe, in connection with the GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY and Atlantic Steamers:

For further information as to Freight, Passage, Sallage &c., apply at the Company's Local Branch Office at No. 7, Praya Central.

A. S. MIHARA,  
Manager.

Hongkong, 23rd February, 1898.

[6]



Apply to Messrs. DODWELL, CARLILL & Co., Agents for M. OPPENHEIMER & Co., Paris.

CARBOLINEUM-AVENARIUS  
USED FOR OVER 20 YEARS.  
WITH THE Utmost Success.

Thoroughly reliable preservative for Wood and Stone against White Ants, Decay, Fungus Rot and Damages.

Agents for China,  
LUGENS, EINSTMANN & Co.  
Hongkong, 11th September, 1898.

DUMINY & Co.  
CHAMPAGNE  
EXTRA DRY

Carte D'Or  
See  
Sillery  
Demi See  
Carte Blanche  
Chateau de Charnieres  
Apply to  
Messrs. DODWELL, CARLILL & Co.,  
HONGKONG,  
AGENTS FOR  
M. OPPENHEIMER & Co., Paris.

THE MICASTOS FACTORY  
Mr. C. HOLDSWORTH,  
Superintendent at Works,  
Saukien Road,  
Hongkong.

THE GENERAL MANAGERS are prepared to enter into contracts for covering & boilers and steam pipes with either Mica or Asbestos Compositions at the following quotations:—  
55cts. per superficial square foot for boilers.  
65cts. per superficial square foot for steam pipes.

Exposed Steam Pipes needing extra wrapping and Canvas and tar dressing will be treated with the above Compositions at 80cts. per superficial square foot.

A Stock of the Compositions is kept ready for sale packed in 6 cwt. casks. Price for ton lots \$100 per ton F.O.B. or in smaller quantities at \$6 per cwt. F.O.B.

All work will be under the personal supervision of Mr. Holdsworth and all orders must be sent through the undersigned.

SHEWAN, TOME & CO.,  
General Managers.  
Hongkong, 11th February, 1898.

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REGULAR MEETING of the above LODGE will be held in the FREEMASON'S HALL, Zetland Street, on TUESDAY, the 1st March, at 8.30 for 9 p.m. precisely. Visiting Brethren are cordially invited to attend.

Hongkong, 3rd February, 1898.

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A REGULAR MEETING of the above LODGE will be held in the FREEMASON'S HALL, Zetland Street, on TUESDAY, the 1st March, at 8.30 for 9 p.m. precisely. Visiting Brethren are cordially invited to attend.

Hongkong, 3rd February, 1898.

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A REGULAR CONVOCATION of the above CHAPTER will be held in the FREEMASON'S HALL, Zetland Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd March, at 8.30 for 9 p.m. precisely. Visiting Companions are cordially invited to attend.

Hongkong, 4th February, 1898.

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A REGULAR CONVOCATION of the above CHAPTER will be held in the FREEMASON'S HALL, Zetland Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd March, at 8.30 for 9 p.m. precisely. Visiting Companions are cordially invited to attend.

Hongkong, 4th February, 1898.

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A REGULAR CONVOCATION of the above CHAPTER will be held in the FREEMASON'S HALL, Zetland Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd March, at 8.30 for 9 p.m. precisely. Visiting Companions are cordially invited to attend.

Hongkong, 4th February, 1898.

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Shipping.

STEAMERS.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.  
FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND TAMSUL.  
THE Company's Steamship  
"HAIMUN,"  
Captain Bathurst, will be despatched for the above Ports TO-MORROW, the 27th instant, at Daylight.  
For Freight or Passage, apply to  
DOUGLAS LAPRAK & Co.,  
General Managers,  
Hongkong, 16th February, 1898.

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.  
FOR TIENTSIN (DIRECT).  
THE Company's Steamship  
"KWEIYANG,"  
Captain Gutteridge, will be despatched as above on MONDAY, the 25th instant, at 4 P.M.  
For Freight or Passage, apply to  
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,  
Agents,  
Hongkong, 24th February, 1898.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.  
FOR LONDON, VIA SUEZ CANAL.  
THE Company's Steamship  
"NESTOR,"  
Captain Asquith, will be despatched as above on TUESDAY, the 1st March.  
For Freight, apply to  
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,  
Agents,  
Hongkong, 19th February, 1898.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.  
FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA.  
THE Company's Steamship  
"CHELVYRA,"  
Captain R. Cass, will be despatched as above on TUESDAY, the 1st March, at noon.  
For Freight or Passage, apply to  
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,  
General Managers,  
Hongkong, 24th February, 1898.

THE CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.  
FOR MANILA (DIRECT).  
THE Company's Steamship  
"ZAFIRO,"  
Captain Cobban, will be despatched for the above Port on TUESDAY, the 1st March, at noon.  
This Steamer has Superior Accommodation for Passengers.  
For Freight or Passage, apply to  
SHEWAN, TOME & Co.,  
General Managers,  
Hongkong, 23rd February, 1898.

MOGUL LINE OF STEAMERS.  
FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

THE Steamship  
"UPATHAN,"  
Captain Day, will be despatched as above on or about TUESDAY, the 1st March.  
For Freight or Passage, apply to  
DODWELL, CARLILL & Co.,  
Agents,  
Hongkong, 22nd February, 1898.

FOR NEW YORK, VIA SUEZ CANAL.  
THE Steamship  
"LYDERHORN,"  
Captain Hammette will be despatched as above on or about the 1st March.  
To be followed by the  
S.S. "URD," on or about 15th April, 1898  
S.S. "QUEEN MARGARET," on or about 15th May, 1898.  
S.S. "ST. NINIAN," on or about 10th June, 1898.  
S.S. "CHAIKEARN," on or about 30th June, 1898.  
For Freight, &c., apply to  
SHEWAN, TOME & Co.,  
Agents,  
Hongkong, 23rd February, 1898.

BEST OF VIANDS SERVED IN THE  
BEST OF STYLES.  
J. E. GOODCHILD,  
Manager.

SHIPPING.

STEAMERS.

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.  
(Calling at TIMOR, PORT DARWIN and QUEENSLAND PORTS, and taking through Cargo to ADELAIDE, NEW ZEALAND, &c.)

THE Steamship  
"AIRLIE,"  
Captain Ellis, will be despatched for the above Ports on SATURDAY, the 5th March, at Daylight.

This well-known Steamer is specially fitted for Passengers, and has a Refrigerating Chamber which ensures the supply of Fresh Provisions, &c., throughout the voyage.

This Steamer is installed throughout with the Electric Light.

A duly qualified Surgeon is carried.

N.B.—Return Tickets issued by this Company to and from AUSTRALIA are available for return by the Steamers of the CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY and vice versa.

For Freight or Passage, apply to  
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,  
Agents,  
Hongkong, 11th February, 1898.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

NOTICE.

STEAM FOR  
STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, INDIA,  
ADEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN  
PORTS, PLYMOUTH AND LONDON.

(Through Bills of Lading issued for BATAVIA, PERANAKAN GULF, CONTINENTAL and AMERICAN PORTS).

THE Steamship  
"COROMANDEL,"  
Captain F. N. Tilford carrying Her Majesty's Mail will be despatched from this Port, E. BOMBAY, &c., on SATURDAY, the 5th March, at Noon, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports.

Silk and Valuables, all Cargo for France and Tea for London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 4 P.M. the day before sailing. The Contents and Value of all Packages are required.

Shippers are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of the Company's Bills of Lading.

For further Particulars, apply to

H. A. RITCHIE,  
Superintendent,  
Hongkong, 21st February, 1898.

NORTHERN PACIFIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, KOBE, AND YOKOHAMA.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

FOR VICTORIA, B.C., AND TACOMA  
IN CONNECTION WITH  
NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.

Olympia | 1,691 | T. H. Dobson ... | Mar. 8.

Columbia | 2,005 | A. Gow ... | April 5.

Tacoma | 2,549 | A. Dixon ... | April 20.

Victoria | 3,107 | J. Truebridge ... | May 17.

ALSO  
FOR PORTLAND, OREGON,  
IN CONNECTION WITH  
OREGON RAILROAD AND NAVIGATION COMPANY.

Bramar | 1,601 | E. Porter ... | Mar. 19.

Morgan | 3,054 | W. H. Wright ... | Mar. 29.

Arizona | 2,907 | W. Ward ... | May 1.

THE attention of Passengers is directed to the very cheap rates offered by this Line,

HONGKONG TO LONDON £47.

Excellent accommodation. First-class Table, Doctor and STEWARDS carried.

HONGKONG TO NEW YORK £41.

On the American Continent. Magnificent Scenery of the ROCKY and CASCADE MOUNTAINS. The YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK route.

Passenger to Europe may proceed by one of the first class ATLANTIC MAIL LINES.

Rates of Passage to other Points on application.

Special rates allowed to members of Government Services.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Pacific Coast, Fairs, and to Canadian and United States Ports.

Consignee Invoices of Goods for United States Ports should be in quadruplicate; and one copy must be sent forward by the steamer to the Freight Agent, Tacoma, Wash., or Portland, Or. (whichever may be the destination of the Steamer).

Parcels must be sent to our Office (with address marked in full) by 5 P.M. on the day previous to sailing.

For further information apply to

DODWELL, CARLILL & Co.,  
General Agents.

Hongkong, 11th February, 1898.

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F. BLACKHEAD & CO.,  
SHIP-CHANDLERS, SAILMAKERS,  
COAL AND PROVISION MERCHANTS,  
NAVAL CONTRACTORS  
AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS.

PLAYA CENTRAL, HONGKONG.

SOAP MANUFACTURERS.

SOLE AGENTS FOR  
FERGUSON'S SPECIAL CREAM.

FERGUSON'S SPECIAL LIQUOR SCOTCH WHISKY, &c.

EVERY KIND OF  
SHIP'S STORES AND REQUISITES  
ALWAYS IN STOCK.

R. E. S. ONABLE, PRICE J.

Hongkong, 11th February, 1898.

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Printed and Published by KELBERT FORBES, SKERFVELY, at No. 6, Foden's Hill, in the City of Victoria, Hongkong.

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Intimations.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.)

Intimations.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.